

ABSTRACT

A method and device for recording sequence information on biological compounds such as nucleotides and amino acids in as small amounts of data as possible are provided. The text data representing the sequence of a series of nucleotides constituting the DNA of the standard sample E is converted into binary data using a conversion table, and the binary data is divided into plural m -bit partial data ($A(i,j)$) arranged in plural columns and rows ($m \geq 16$). Then a first set of parities ($B1(i) \sim B3(i)$) are computed by applying an operation of Galois field $GF(2^m)$ to the partial data ($A(i,j)$) of each column and a second set of parities ($C1(j) \sim C3(j)$) are computed by applying an operation of Galois field $GF(2^m)$ to the partial data ($A(i,j)$) of each row. The sequence of the nucleotides is represented approximately by the parity information.

Representative Drawing: FIG. 8